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(Note: See [redacted] for previous report on the Mongol representatives to the National Assembly and their demands.)

1. At least ten of the Inner Mongolian "area representatives" to the National Assembly held in December in Nanking have passed through Peiping on their way back to their homes. They have complained that the area representatives were not able to work because Inner Mongolian matters were handled entirely by the Inner Mongolian Kuomintang. These area representatives claimed that failure of the Inner Mongolians to achieve recognition must be blamed on the "Hanists," including CHIANG Kai-shek and PAI Chung-hsi, Minister of National Defense. These Mongols have contempt for PAI because of his lack of knowledge and understanding of the situation on China's frontiers. They felt that it is almost impossible to cooperate with the Chinese Nationalists.
2. The representatives stated that their function now is to keep the door open for possible cooperation if the National Government becomes more democratic. Inner Mongolians do not want to cooperate with the Chinese Communists because the Communists, like the Nationalists, are totalitarians and are "Chinese". However, the representatives said, the Communists are much more intelligent (?) than the Nationalists and for that reason have, so far, dominated the Inner Mongolian area.
3. Only the intervention of the United States, according to the representatives, can keep the Inner Mongolians from going over to the USSR. If the Nationalists were to attempt to annihilate the Inner Mongolian people after defeating the Chinese Communists, they would find it very costly in spite of their "American equipment". If the Inner Mongolians have no powerful friends such as the USSR or the MPR at that time, they would "deserve" to be annihilated.
4. Six of the delegates supplied a long essay containing their combined "Opinions of the Inner Mongolian Area Delegates to the National Assembly". The first part is an exposition on

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on the history of the Mongolian race, its historic struggle for existence against the Chinese race, the fifteen years under the Japanese who "respected Mongolian history and traditions", the division of the Mongols into the pro-Communist and the pro-Chinese Nationalist camps after the war, and the failure of the National Assembly to recognize the demands of the Inner Mongolians. The last two sections deal with the "Hopes of the Mongolian People" and "What the Mongolians expect from the American People and Government". Following are excerpts from the last two sections.

a. "There are only two routes for Mongolia to choose today - one, Communism supported by Soviet Russia, and the other, Democracy, supported by the United States of America. Outer Mongolia has achieved independence through the assistance of the Soviet Union. Large parts of Inner Mongolia are being occupied by the Chinese Communists. Consequently many Mongolians turn to Communism as the only way to achieve national emancipation. This does in no way mean that they support Communist ideas whole-heartedly."

b. "We Mongols consider ourselves one of the races that make up China; however, we definitely oppose the policy that China should be governed by the Chinese and no other race....Therefore, we suggest that China should become a National Confederate Republic.....We expect to be governed by our own people; however, we shall not interfere with Chinese national defense and foreign affairs."

c. "Although we believe that at the present time the Mongolian people cannot be benefited by American assistance, the seed sown now will blossom and ripen after the struggle between communism and democracy has been brought to an end. The Outer and Inner Mongols are of the same race, and their territory lies in the central portion of Asia. It is without question that one day the Outer Mongols will be freed from Communistic oppression and will join hands with their fellow-countrymen in Inner Mongolia to build an independent and democratic state which will serve as a buffer state between the Chinese Republic and the USSR. It is without doubt that this can be realized only with the assistance of the United States....We hope the United States will urge the National Government of China.... to leave the door open for democracy."

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